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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

M. F. EGAN, Business Manager.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 11, 1874. NO. 283.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

England.

THE LONDON PRESS ON EUROPEAN MATTERS.

LONDON, August 10.—The *Times* reports that Pere Hyacinth has resigned his charge in Geneva on account of a dispute between the moderate and extreme sections of the Old Catholic party. He sides with and takes the leadership of the moderates. The *Daily Telegraph* says it is reported that Russia has consented to recognize the Republic of Spain, and all the other powers will follow. The *Morning Post* is informed that Capt. Werner, of the German navy, who had a difficulty with the Spaniards before Cartagena, will be promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral.

THE GOLD COAST.

There are ugly rumors buzzing about the military service clubs to the effect that official news from the Gold Coast is of such a character that another expedition to Ashantee is more than probable.

BASE BALL AT CRYSTAL PALACE.

LONDON, August 10.—An exhibition game of base ball was played by the American clubs at the Crystal Palace today. The Red Stockings won by a score of 17 to 8.

COCKBURN TO RESIGN.

LONDON, August 10.—It is rumored that Sir Alexander Cockburn will soon resign the Chief Justiceship and be succeeded by Sir William Baliol Brett, formerly Solicitor-General and now Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

Austria.

CIRCULAR FROM THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT.

VIENNA, August 10.—A circular note was received from the German government, on Saturday, in regard to Spanish affairs. It merely proposes that the European powers take under consideration the expediency of recognizing the Spanish government.

Turkey.

THE PRESS GAG.

LONDON, August 10.—The publication of the *Levant Times* has been suspended by the orders of the Turkish government, for adverse criticisms on the financial administration of the Porte.

Spain.

ALARM AT BARCELONA.

MADRID, August 10.—A dispatch from Barcelona says the inhabitants are greatly alarmed because a body of Carlists, numbering two thousand, is marching on the city, and there is not sufficient force to oppose them.

INTENDED RECOGNITION.

PARIS, August 10.—Prince Hohenloke, the German Minister, has informed Duke de Cazes, Minister of Foreign Affairs, that Germany intends to recognize the Spanish Republic.

IMPENDING ATTACK ON TERUEL.

PARIS, August 10.—*Le Constitution* has advices from Spain, which represent that Don Alphonso was preparing to make a fresh attack on Teruel.

India.

FLOODS IN SCINDE.

BOMBAY, August 10.—Disastrous floods have occurred in upper Scindo. Several towns have been washed away.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, August 10.—The steamships Frisia, Hohenzollern, Macedonia, Indis, Colina and State of Pennsylvania, from New York, have arrived out.

QUEENSTOWN, August 10.—The steamship Indiana, from Philadelphia, has arrived.

European Markets.

LONDON, August 10, 2 P. M.—Consols for money 92⅝@92¾ for account 92⅝@92¾. 5-20's, 1865, 10⅜; do 1867, 10⅜; 10-40's, 10⅜; new 5's, 10⅜. New York Central, 94. Erie 38. Illinois Central, 97. Tallow 41s 9d. Petroleum 8½d.

PARIS, August 10.—Rentes 63 francs 20 centimes.

ANTWERP, August 10.—Refined petroleum 23 francs.

LIVERPOOL, August 10.—Cotton firmer; middling upland 8⅝d; Orleans 8⅝@8¾d. Sales of 15,000 bales, including speculation and export 2,000, American 8,000. Pork 78s. Lard 62s. Refined petroleum 12½d. Bacon 38s for long clear middles; 33s for short clear. Breadstuffs quiet.

Death of Bishop Whitehouse.

CHICAGO, August 10.—Bishop Whitehouse, whose death was announced in this morning's dispatches, had been sick but a little over a week. Previous to his illness, he had taken a tour of twenty-one days' duration in Wisconsin, and during that period had preached forty sermons. His efforts proved too much for his constitution, and he immediately gave up work. On reaching home he was not considered dangerously ill, till Saturday evening, when he suffered a paralytic stroke, and became unconscious. Sunday he roused sufficiently to recognize his children, and receive the holy communion, but thenceforth declined gradually until his death, which occurred at nine o'clock this morning. At the time of his decease, Bishop Whitehouse was seventy-one years of age. His fame is nearly as great in England as in America, he having received the titles of D. D., LL. D., D. D. Oxon, from Oxford University, England—an unusual distinction for an American. He was a man of profound and varied knowledge, and a most devoted churchman. His brother is on the way from New York, where his body will be taken to be placed in the family lot in Greenwood Cemetery.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Seventy car loads of tea from Japan, passed through St. Joseph, Mo., yesterday.

The first shipment of this year's Nebraska wheat, went east from Omaha yesterday.

The steamships Switzerland, from Antwerp, Spain and Nevada, from Liverpool, and Maas, from Rotterdam, have arrived at New York.

A destructive tornado passed through Dixon, Illinois, last night, and did great damage to the crops, fences and other property in the vicinity.

The Right Reverend Henry J. Whitehouse, Bishop of the diocese of Illinois, died at his residence in Chicago, at nine o'clock yesterday morning.

The President of Uruguay has sent a dispatch to President Grant congratulating him on the establishment of telegraphic communication between the two countries.

The Finance Committee of the Arkansas Constitutional Convention has reported in favor of what are known as the Hartford bonds, the State aid railroad bonds and the levee bonds.

A dispatch from Atchison, Kansas, says that the grasshoppers have literally devoured everything in Northern and Southern Kansas and Nebraska. The damages inflicted on vegetables is far greater than in 1866. The corn crop through all this region is totally destroyed.

Mrs. Burke, of Allegheny City, was detained in Dayton yesterday by the officers, who suspected that a little boy five years old, that accompanied her, was Charlie Ross. A dispatch from her home removed suspicion, and she was permitted to proceed to Cleveland, where she was going.

The first-class yachts Cuthbert, of Cobourg, Ontario, and Cora, of Detroit, sailed on Lake St. Clair yesterday for the Goodwin Cup. The race was fifteen miles to windward and return. The wind was variable. The Cuthbert won in five hours and forty-two minutes. The Cora came in eighteen and a half minutes later.

It has been arranged that the trial to beat Goldsmith Maid's time of 2:15¼ at the Rochester, N. Y., races, will take place in the free-for-all race Wednesday, if it is a good day and good track. The purse for that race has been increased to $6,000, and the horses entered are Goldsmith Maid, Judge Fullerton, American Girl, and Henry.

About one hundred and seventy-five members of the Michigan Legislature, together with several of the State officers, are going on an excursion to the Lake Superior country. They will rendezvous at Chicago to-day, leaving there on Wednesday morning, make short stops at Milwaukee and Green Bay. They will be gone ten or twelve days.

Dispatches from various portions of Minnesota yesterday represent the wheat harvest as nearly completed. The wheat has been harvested in excellent condition and although the yield is not quite equal to that of last year, it is better than was expected, being nearly or quite an average, while the quality is generally No. 1. In many portions of the grasshopper districts, the yield of wheat is fair. Oats and barley are good, and corn and potatoes promise excellently.

An Omaha dispatch says that information has been received from Fort Laramie to the effect that Sioux Indians report that the Arapahoes and Cheyennes are getting ready for war. Many Sioux will go with them, should this be true. The military are very active, but their movements are kept as quiet as possible, that the Indians may not be informed thereof, through the renegade whites and half breeds. General King and the Ninth infantry departed for Fort Laramie to-day.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Burglary at Washington, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, PA., August 10.—The book and news depot of W. H. Underwood was broken into by burglars last night. A considerable amount of small currency was taken.

Body Found.

CLEVELAND, August 10.—The body of Charles Eagan was found in the river this morning. The deceased was employed in the Cleveland Postoffice and had been missing from home since last Friday.

Committed Suicide.

John Mooshopka, a Bohemian, who was imprisoned in the Police Station for abuse of his family, committed suicide this morning, by jumping from the gallery of the third tier of cells to the stone floor, twenty feet below.

A Professional Murderess.

ST. LOUIS, August 10.—Another horror has come to light here, involving perhaps the murder of several persons and a number of infants. Madame Fortmeyer, a midwife, residing at No. 1,817 Morgan street, was arrested yesterday on a charge of committing abortion. The dead body of a young mulatto girl, named Lena Miller, was found in the house, and another young woman, name unknown, was lying very sick and in great pain. She was removed to the hospital. The skeleton of an infant was also found in the house, and the partially burned bones of a *fetus* were discovered in the stove. It is stated that Madame Fortmeyer has practiced abortion for several years, and that a number of infants, or *fetuses*, have been burned by her, and that several highly respectable persons in the city are involved in the matter. The Coroner will hold an inquest on the body of Lena Miller and the remains of the infant to-day, when it is expected some startling facts will be developed.

The police have considerable additional information in the Fortmeyer abortion case, but refuse to make it public at present. It can be said, however, that she has made a confession to the general effect that she has been in business seven years, and has produced several hundred abortions. She implicates quite a number of highly respectable people of the city. It had been her custom to burn all the *fetuses* on the ground, as she expresses it, that "ashes tell no tales." Several instruments and medicines used in her business were found in the house and taken possession of by the police. She says that Lena Miller, the mulatto girl who died under her treatment, had been operated upon before she came to her. The German girl who was sent to the hospital, and from whom she says that she took a living child, will die. This girl, it is said, recently came from Geneva, Illinois, and claims to be respectably connected. Her name is withheld by the police. An inquest on the dead will be held to-morrow, when startling facts are expected to be brought out.

The Killduff Murder.

NEW YORK, August 10.—The excitement over the Killduff murder is intense in the eastern district of Brooklyn, where the deceased was looked upon as one of the leaders of the Plasterer's Union. The ill feeling between the members of the union and non-society men is very high, and great anger is manifested toward the tailors, as they are designated by union men. All Saturday a large number of unions congregated in the neighborhood where the deed was committed, and around the station, talking excitedly of the murder, and the subject of working eight or ten hours a day. Killduff's special animosity seems to have been directed against James Burke, whom he first attacked when he entered the building, and he had been heard several days previous to make threats against him specially. At a meeting of the members of the Union, the non-society men were severely condemned for their action, and resolutions were passed expressing profound sorrow at Killduff's death. The funeral took place yesterday from Killduff's late residence, and was attended by a large number of society men.

The "War of Races."

MEMPHIS, TENN., August 10.—Parties who arrived from Somersville this morning state that Albert Reeves, the Republican candidate for Sheriff, who was shot by Burton on Friday last, died on night, and brother Paul was dying this morning. Judge J. G. Reeves, another brother who was shot at the same time, and Oscar Burton, will both recover.

Reports are in circulation on the streets that the negroes threaten to burn Austin, Mississippi, some sixty miles below here, because Dr. Smith, who killed a negro there some weeks since, was released on bond, but it is not believed that any serious disturbance will result, though some timid persons have left there, fearing trouble.

Austin seems to be in the possession of the whites, but no particulars can be learned, from which it is inferred that trouble is not apprehended.

A special to-night from Helena, Arkansas, to the *Appeal* says that the steamer Trader was met to-day at O. K. Landing by a party of negroes, who informed Capt. Smith that he could take his boat to Austin, but that he could not return. Capt. Smith deemed it most prudent to turn back at once. It is reported from over the river that a fight occurred at Austin this morning and the negroes were repulsed. They have sent messengers to Coohoma county, Mississippi, and this place, to get all the recruits possible. It is also stated that the negroes will attack Austin to-night.

Disappearance and Probable Murder.

LOUISVILLE, KY., August 10.—A special to the *Courier-Journal* says that D. P. Nain, a jeweller, in Midway, Woodford county, Kentucky, while on his way home last evening, was siezed by four masked men, and no trace of him has since been found. Evidences of a struggle were found in the neighborhood where he was seized, and it is probable he was murdered and the body hid. A man who hearing Nain's cries came to his rescue and was driven back with threats of death. Several negroes a little later, saw the men carrying Nain away. He was struggling and groaning. It is not known whether the object of the murder was robbery or revenge.

Church Going in Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, August 10.—An *Enquirer* special says that near Carlisle, Nicholas county, Kentucky, yesterday, a man named Hamilton, while attending the Methodist Church, becoming offended at something said, stood upon a bench and flourished a pistol. Thomas Shaw, one of the trustees, succeeded in pacifying him and coaxing him out of doors. When outside, Shaw told him what the penalty of the law was for his offence, whereupon Hamilton shot Shaw through the heart. The congregation came out, seized the murderer, and sent him to Carlisle, where, for fear of lynching, he was sent to Lexington.

Pounded to Death.

ELMIRA, N. Y., August 10.—A man named Hegeman, living ten miles south of here, was set upon by two men this afternoon and literally pounded to death. The names of his murderers are Longwell and Patterson. Longwell has been arrested but Patterson escaped. The trouble arose about a dog, which belonged to Longwell, and which Hegeman's hired man shot.

Inquest in the Kate Hartnell Case.

ST. LOUIS, August 10.—The inquest in the Kate Hartnell murder case was held to-day and very strong circumstantial evidence elicited against John McNairny and John O'Connor, cousins of the murdered woman. The verdict of the jury declares that McNairny the principal, and O'Connor and other parties unknown, accessory to the act.

Horrible Murder in Iowa.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., August 10.—The *Herald* has particulars of a fearful tragedy which occurred at Creston, Iowa, at three o'clock this morning. J. O. Burnett at that hour entered the bedroom of his stepson, J. L. Brister, and cut the latter's throat from ear to ear. The presumption is that the murderer must have alarmed the victim as he approached the bed, for there is evidence of quite a struggle. Brister's wife was in bed with him, and was literally drenched with blood. The woman was so crazed that the name of the murderer was all that could be got out of her. Burnett escaped, but is being pursued by a large force and his capture is regarded as certain.

CASUALTIES.

Caught in a Horse-Power.

SEYMOUR, IND., August 10, 1874.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

A man by the name of John Reddinger, living about five miles from here, was caught in the horse-power of an old threshing machine, which he was using for grinding apples, and had the flesh torn off both his legs, and his entrails literally torn out. He was still alive at last accounts.

Killed While Blasting.

LOGAN, O., August 10, 1874.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

William Wolfe, an employee in Hayden's mines, was killed this morning while blasting coal, by the sudden and unexpected fall of a large mass of coal, which fell upon him crushing, and killing him instantly.

Yesterday, during service at a Methodist church in Edinboro, near Erie, Pa., Miss Sallie Goodwin was observed to faint. She was carried into the vestibule where she immediately expired. So far as known, she was in good health up to the moment of her death.

SECOND EDITION.

THE CINCINNATI BRIDGE.

Meeting of Pittsburgh and Cincinnati Business Men.

THE LOCATION EXAMINED.

Arguments of the Steamboat Men and Merchants.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CINCINNATI, August 10, 1874.

The meeting of the Joint Committee of business men from Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, was held here to-day to consider whether the proposed new bridge across the Ohio river at the foot of Horn street was an obstruction to river commerce. The bridge is to be the entry into the city for the Cincinnati Southern Railway, and the site selected is about the middle of a bend in the river, and just above the mouth of Mill Creek. The gentlemen present on the part of Pittsburgh are Captain G. W. Gray, Capt. B. F. Hall, S. S. Brown; coal operators: Addison Lyle, and Captains N. J. Bigley and J. A. Blackmore. On the part of the Cincinnati business interests, Edmund Dexter, Jno. Morrison, J. Kyle, Florence, Marmett and W. H. Harrison. On the part of the Cincinnati boatmen, Capt. V. Shinn, Jones and Thomas Sherlock. The Bridge Engineers are Gen. Hickenlooper, T. D. Lovett and S. Boscawen. The United States engineers in consultation are Col. Merrill, Gen. Simpson and Maj. Suter. Miles Greenwood, President of the Southern Railroad also is in attendance. The meeting this morning was presided over by General Simpson, and was informal, the discussion being general between all present. The prevailing idea of the steamboatmen and most of the business men was that the channel span of the bridge ought to be at least five hundred feet, though Colonel Merrill held that the existing law would not compel them to make it over four hundred feet. Another point of difference is as to the location of the channel span. The railroad authorities and the engineers desiring to have it on the Ohio side, while the Pittsburgh men, and most of the river men, in fact, want to have it on the Kentucky side. The location of the bridge in a bend would make it a difficult matter to take a tow of barges through without striking the piers on one side, or the shore on the other. This afternoon Capt. Shinkle hitched up a fleet of empty barges to the towboat Champion and took the committee down to the site of the bridge. Of course there could be no result to the experiment, as the piers of the bridge are not yet commenced, but the aim was to have a conference between all parties. It will be strongly urged on the railroad authorities that they shall locate the bridge further up the river at the present Fifth Street ferry. The meeting will be continued to-morrow and perhaps the following day. The Pittsburghers remaining until it closes. The result, however, will not be known until the Committee of Engineers reports to the Secretary of War.

By Associated Press.

CINCINNATI, August 10.—The committees of steamboat men and business men from Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, met Col. W. S. Merrill, Colonel Simpson and Major Guter, the United States Military Engineers, and discussed and viewed the site chosen by the Southern Railroad trustees, for the railroad bridge across the Ohio near the mouth of Mill creek, in this city. The site was examined in a boat, and a protracted informal consultation and discussion was had between the parties. The conference will continue to-morrow. The results will be reported to the Secretary of War.

THE ROSS ABDUCTION.

Probable Discovery of Charlie Ross, the Stolen Child.

BENNINGTON, VT., August 10.—A woman was arrested to-day having in her charge a boy whose appearance corresponded to the description of Charlie Ross, the boy kidnapped at Philadelphia some time ago. The child was taken to the telegraph office, and questions were asked, dictated from Philadelphia. He answered a number of these correctly, and at the conclusion, there came on a telegram from Philadelphia instructing the chief of police to detain the woman and the child. The uncle of Charlie Ross will be here to-morrow to identify the child. The boy says he has two names Charlie Ross and Charles Augustus Hamilton.

POLITICAL.

Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CAMBRIDGE, August 10, 1874.

CONSERVATIVE VICTORY.

The Grangers of this county met in convention to-day, and nominated a full county ticket. The townships were not all represented, and some of those represented were not full. The convention was not what it was expected to be, and was not a very harmonious one. From present appearances, the whole thing will be a failure this fall.

Kansas.

NOT THAT KIND OF A MAN.

ATCHISON, KANSAS, August 10.—The *Champion* is authorized to announce that Hon. Charles F. Kaester, who was nominated for State Treasurer by the recent "Independent" State Convention, prostitively declines to accept the nomination. Mr. Kaester is a firm and consistent Republican.

Missouri.

PEOPLES' CONVENTION.

ST. LOUIS, August 10.—The Peoples County Convention met to-day in Turners Hall. Adolphus Weir was elected President, and Judge Chas. Speck Vice President. After considerable discussion, it was decided that the Convention should adjourn to August 17th, to give the delegations from each ward of the city and county ship, of the county time to canvass their respective districts, and ascertain what suitable persons will pledge themselves to serve as delegates to the Peoples' Convention. The names of such persons will be reported to the Convention on its reassembling and so from each ward, and the three from each township will be selected by that body as delegates to the State Convention.

Iowa.

WITHDRAWAL OF G. W. M'CRARY.

CHICAGO, August 10.—A *Tribune* special says that George W. McCrary, nominated to Congress by the Republicans of the Fourth district of Iowa, has written a letter declining the nomination. He says in explanation that he was induced to change his first intention of not becoming a candidate, by the representation of his friends that his acceptance would harmonize all the discordant elements of the Convention. This, he says, has not been the case. On the contrary, he finds it has tended to widen the gap between the factions, and he considers it his duty to withdraw his acceptance of the nomination.

FIRE RECORD.

Westfield, New Jersey—$25,000.

WESTFIELD, N. J., August 10.—Several buildings were burned here this morning, including that used as the Postoffice and the Dime Savings Bank. The loss is $25,000; insurance $15,000.

The Memphis Insurance.

MEMPHIS, TENN., August 10.—The following is the list of insurance companies and the amount of risk on the stock of goods of W. R. Moore & Co., damaged by the fire yesterday:

Queens, London	$10,000
Liverpool & London & Globe, London	5,000
Imperial, London	5,000
Hartford	5,000
Franklin, Philadelphia	5,000
Manhattan, New York	5,000
Amazon, Cincinnati	5,000
Humboldt, Peoples', New Jersey, Resolute, Exchange, New York, each $2,500	10,000
Commercial, New York	5,000
St. Louis, of St. Louis	2,500
Citizens', of St. Louis	2,500
Globe, of Chicago	2,500
Total	$87,500

The goods were valued at $80,000 and the damage will probably reach $60,000.

Ellsworth, Kansas—$80,000.

ELLSWORTH, KANSAS, August 10.—A fire here yesterday burned thirty-five buildings, including the Postoffice, Episcopal church and several stores. The loss is about $80,000. The insurance is not known.

THE Secretary of the National Grange states that the number of grange organizations throughout the country is very rapidly increasing. During the month of July alone, 500 new lodges were constituted. These accessions were chiefly in the Southern States. There are now 20,000 lodges in the whole country, including an aggregate membership of 800,000 persons. The colored Southern politicians state that only white persons are admitted to these granges, and that they are consequently regarded by the colored people with much distrust.

Inducements for Cash.

Twenty-five cents per barrel on *Flour* and one per cent. discount on *Sugars, Roast Coffees, Syrups, Tobaccos, Cheese*, and all kinds of *Groceries*, if paid within ten days from date of bills, at the *Checkered Front*. T. C. Jenkins.

THE BROOKLYN SCANDAL.

Moulton Before the Plymouth Church Committee---His Statement to be Made Public To-day.

SCANDAL ITEMS.

NEW YORK, August 10.—But a few of those prominently connected with the Plymouth Church investigation were in town yesterday. Beecher is expected back on the early train this morning. At three o'clock this afternoon Moulton will read his statement before the Investigating Committee.

Mr. Beecher friends now say openly that he was blackmailed in large amounts for some years, and that should Mr. Moulton tell all he knows, an entirely new phase will be assumed by the case. Several private conferences, at which prominent gentlemen of Brooklyn, not publicly connected with the inquiry, have assisted, have been held recently with a view to an adjustment of the whole matter. It was stated yesterday, by a member of the Committee, that Moulton's testimony would bear strongly against Beecher. Tilton's counsel, and it is believed Tilton himself, were several times in communication with Moulton yesterday and Saturday. Moulton also had a talk with General Butler yesterday.

MOULTON BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

Frank Moulton was before the Beecher Investigating Committee about an hour to-day. One half of the time was consumed in reading his statement, and the remainder in cross-examination. Mr. Moulton said to a reporter that his statement would make about three-quarters of a column; but this is not believed to include the documents submitted to the Committee. An arrangement was entered into between the Committee and Mr. Moulton that the statement should not be made public until eleven o'clock to-morrow morning, when the injunction of secresy would be removed and copies would be furnished to the press.

THE "EAGLE" ON MOULTON'S STATEMENT.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* in an extra to-night, says that Mr. Moulton, in his statement before the Committee, said that he was prepared to submit the originals of the letters cited by Mr. Tilton, but apart from doing that, he had no statement to make. His part in this business, he added, had been that of peacemaker, and that role he proposed to adhere to. Of the gossip that had come to his ears in any way, he had resolved to say nothing. If Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton were determined to fight, he could not prevent them, but he was resolved to add no fuel to the flame. The letters of which Mr. Moulton promises to supply the originals, are only those that Mr. Tilton quotes from in his statement.

PROGRAMME OF THE COMMITTEE.

The committee will hold an informal meeting for consultation at eleven o'clock to-morrow forenoon, and hold a formal session in the evening at Mr. Storrs residence to take testimony and perhaps close the investigation.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 10, 1874.

THE NEW SCHOOL BOARD.

The new Board of Public School Trustees appointed recently by the District Commission, met to-night. George F. McClellan, white, was elected President, and John H. Brooks, colored, Secretary. Henry Johnson, colored, submitted a resolution for the revision of the rules and discipline of all the District schools. S. G. Brown, colored, offered a resolution to divide the District of Columbia into fifteen school districts, one for each trustee, which would give to each trustee, white and colored, charge over both white and colored schools. Those resolutions were referred to a committee of which a colored man was chairman, and a majority of such committee was in favor of both resolutions.

One member of the committee, Geo. W. Dyer, white, declared himself in favor of mixed schools. Of fifteen new members, ten are white and five colored. There was no dissent expressed from Dyer's declaration for mixed schools.

THE WHEELER CASE.

WASHINGTON, August 10.—The Postoffice Department has under consideration the case of Wheeler, the manufacturer of the Postoffice supplies and who is also the publisher of the *Postal Journal*, who sent copies of his paper advertising his wares to, it is supposed, nearly all the postmasters in the United States, after taking the publisher's oath required by a recent act of Congress, to the effect that all his papers were mailed to regular subscribers. In addition to this, he enclosed a small circular, two by four inches. Postmasters receiving papers are sending them into the Department with the assurance that they are subscribers. The penalties are: First, letter postage and five dollars fine, on each paper containing a circular; second offence, fine of fifty dollars on each paper mailed to any one, other than *bona fide* subscribers; third, fifty dollars fine for each offense of swearing falsely to the list.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11, 1874—1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES.

Over the Middle States and the Lower Lake Region, falling barometer, rising temperature, southwest to southeast winds, partly cloudy weather and rain areas. Over New England, the pressure will diminish somewhat with slight changes of temperature, southwest to southeast winds, partly cloudy weather, and possibly occasional areas of light rain. Over the South Atlantic and Gulf States, lower barometer, higher temperature, southeast to southeast winds, partly cloudy weather and in the former occasional rain areas. Over Tennessee, the Ohio Valley and northward over the Upper Lakes falling barometer, generally higher temperature, fresh and brisk southwest to southeast winds, partly cloudy weather and rain areas. From Missouri and Eastern Kansas to Minnesota, low barometer high temperature, southwest to southeast winds, partly cloudy weather, and rain areas, followed by winds shifting to the west and north, and rising barometer.

SYNOPSIS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

The barometer is highest over the South Atlantic coast. It has fallen from Tennessee to the lakes and the Northwest, with generally higher temperature, southwest to southeast winds, partly cloudy weather, and rain areas, being now lowest over Eastern Dakota. Very high temperature has prevailed from Nebraska and Iowa, south and southwestward, over the Gulf States, Tennessee and Kentucky. The rivers have continued falling at Cincinnati, Louisville and Cairo, and rising at Pittsburgh.

Midnight Bulletin.

STATIONS.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Cairo	29.85	85	S.	Clear.
Cincinnati	29.89	79	S.	Cloudy.
Davenport	29.68	84	E.	Clear.
Minneapolis	29.79	80	S.	Clear.
Keokuk	29.65	86	S.	Clear.
Leavenworth	29.59	84	S.	Clear.
Louisville	29.84	84		Clear.
Memphis	29.90	90	S. W.	Clear.
Nashville	29.88	88	S.	Clear.
Omaha	29.42	89	S.	Clear.
Pittsburgh	29.92	80	S.	Clear.
Shreveport	29.93	85		Clear.
St. Louis	29.86	92	S.	Clear.
St. Paul	29.51	77	S. E.	Lt. Rain.
Vicksburg	30.05	87	S. E.	Fair.
Yankton	29.70	84	S. E.	Fair.
Fort Gibson	29.75	91	S.	Fair.
La Crosse	29.68	81	S. E.	Threatning

For romance, a story of an elopement which comes from Vermont has rarely been surpassed, even in the realms of fiction. James Ward, a widower, and his daughter Josephine, 17 years of age, resided, about a year ago, in Bennington. A book agent named Oscar Penn appeared in the town, asked Josephine's hand and heart and won it, subject to her father's consent. Penn asked the father, who promised to give a definite answer within a week. Availing himself of the old man's absence, Penn told Josephine that he had refused his consent, and induced her to elope. They eloped accordingly and were married. Ward had made inquiries, and found that Penn was a Sing Sing convict and badly wanted by the police. He started alone in pursuit, and followed the fugitives to Chicago and there lost the trail. In February last an old friend informed Ward that his daughter had been seen some weeks before, going to Hollister, Cal., on the Southern Pacific Railroad. Ward at once made for San Francisco, and with his friend reached Hollister, and after a long quest found his dear daughter at a Spanish rancheo, four miles north of Salinas City. She was in a high fever, but recognized him at once. The story of her flight was afterwards told. Her husband had thrown her with him to Chicago, through Kansas and on to California, having plenty of money all the time, but no apparent method of getting it. In March she gave birth to a child, which died in three days, whilst the inhuman wretch had ill-used her most brutally all through her sickness as well as after her recovery. He deserted her at last, and drowning herself in one of the suits of clothes he had left, she had hired out as a shepherd. She fainted on the way inside and was taken into the house where her father found her.

A train on the Philadelphia and Baltimore railroad, passing Newark Station, Delaware, last evening, struck a carriage containing five persons, fatally injuring two of them, Miss Sallie Sinon and Miss Annie Keely, and severely wounding the others.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

THE CONFERENCE TO-DAY.

The Proposition that is to be Submitted.

Abundant Aid from Outside Sources.

Three Strong Railroad Companies to Lend a Helping Hand.

The most prominent topic in financial circles yesterday was the probable result of the meeting of the creditors of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, which, as our readers are aware, was postponed by the committee until Tuesday, August 11th, in order that a satisfactory arrangement could be made, which should at once meet the views of the creditors of the company and come within the scope of the ability of the latter.

A proposition has at length been matured and will be submitted to the meeting to-day, which combines aid from outside sources greater than the most sanguine had been led to expect, with all that the company itself can devote to the liquidation of its indebtedness, after meeting the interest on its previously issued bonds. From its advantageous terms and the spirit of confidence and liberality displayed by the sister railroads in waiving their present position and consenting to take a secondary place as regards payment of their claims, it is confidently anticipated that the proposal will be greeted with an almost universal consent from the great mass of creditors who are thus placed in a preferred position, with the advantage of the additional sources of revenue to be derived from the income of the Pennsylvania, the Philadelphia and Erie and the Northern Central railroads, who represent, combined, nearly one-half of the whole indebtedness.

The preamble will submit the fact that the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, as may be seen by its schedule of indebtedness, is indebted to various parties in a sums amounting in the aggregate to about six millions of dollars, which the said company, being desirous to pay and provide for to the extent of its ability, and being able to meet the obligations as they mature, for the security of creditors, and in order to provide for the ultimate payment of the same, the following proposition is submitted:

First. It is proposed to issue bonds to an amount not to exceed ten millions of dollars, said bonds to bear date of October 1, 1874, and to be payable in twenty years thereafter with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually upon the first day of April and October of each year, and the authority of law exists, to secure the same by a mortgage to trustees, one of whom shall be the Safe Deposit Company of Pittsburgh, of all corporate property and franchises, subject to the lien and priority of all existing liens and mortgages, now resting on said property.

Second. That the moneys of the said bonds shall be issued at par as may be sufficient to retire the said indebtedness, together with interest thereon up to October 1, 1874, and that the remainder thereof to be placed in the custody of the said proposed trustees, who shall be named in the proposed mortgage, to be disposed of from time to time as hereinafter stated.

Third. That upon the acceptance of this proposition and of the said described bonds at par, by the creditors of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, at a general meeting of said creditors, an agreement will be made and entered into by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company and the Northern Central Railway Company, which said agreement shall be attached to and form a part of the said mortgage, by which each of the said companies will set apart semi-annually ten per centum of the gross receipts for the preceding six months, derived from all freight transported over the whole or any portion of their respective lines of railroad to and from, and over the whole or any portion of the lines of railroad operated by the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, including that portion known as Bennets' Branch, the same to be paid over to the trustees to be named in said mortgage proposed and by them to be applied to the payment of the interest upon such of the said bonds, as well as of their purchase, as may belong to or be held by parties other than the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, and the Northern Central Railway Company in manner as hereinafter indicated.

First. If the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company are enabled from their own proper income to pay the whole amount of the interest as it accrues on the entire amount of said bonds issued under the terms of this agreement, then the said ten per centum of the gross receipts of the income of these three companies shall be applied semi-annually to the purchase of such said bonds as shall be offered for sale to said trustees after due public notice inviting proposals therefor, but in no case at a rate to exceed par and interest. And all bonds so purchased shall belong to and shall be delivered to and for a pro rata distribution to the sum derived from gross receipts and thus set apart and paid by them respectively to the said trustees.

Second. In the event that the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company are able to pay only a portion of the interest as it matures, on all of said bonds, from their own proper receipts, then so much of the ten per centum of said gross receipts as may be necessary shall be applied to the payment of so much of the said interest as may not have been paid by the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, only upon such bonds as do not belong to or are not held by either of the said three companies, and the remainder and residue of the said ten per centum shall be applied to the purchase of said bonds in the manner and for the account of the said three companies, and for so much of said ten per centum of gross receipts as shall have been applied to the payment of interest as aforesaid the said three companies shall be entitled to and shall receive from the said trustees, bonds at par and interest, out of the remainder of the bonds in their custody, in the proportion as the sums contributed by them respectively shall have been so applied and paid.

It being the purpose and intention of said agreement, that all of the moneys arising from the said ten per centum of gross receipts of said three companies shall be applied to the payment of the interest on such bonds as are held by parties other than said three companies, in order that the bonds issued to the creditors at large shall be the more favorably distinguished from those issued to and to be held by the said three companies, the former are to be distinguished and identified by means of a memorandum on the margin, and only such bonds as bear this memorandum shall be entitled to have applied to their purchase or interest any portion of the fund set apart by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Third. Whenever the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company may be able to pay, out of its own resources, the interest in full on all bonds issued and outstanding, then any amounts remaining unpaid on such of said bonds as may be held by the three companies shall be paid by the trustees in bonds at par out of the remainder in their custody.

In order that our readers may understand fully what amount of money this proposition will add to the annual income of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, we may state that during the past year the income of these three companies from the sources pledged was two millions three hundred thousand dollars. The estimated income for the first year of the new arrangement is three millions of dollars, which sum it is expected will be annually augmented. This would give three hundred thousand to be thus applied, while the interest on the preferred bonds would amount to but two hundred and forty-five thousand, thus making fifty-five thousand to be applied the first year, after the money of a sinking fund, without taking into account any earnings of the Valley road itself beyond the amount required to pay its running expenses and the interest on its present mortgage bonds.

The outside creditors would thus hold three and one half millions of bonds preferred

The Commercial.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1874.

THE inconvertible paper mania is gradually taking full possession of the Democratic party.

THE soul of the venerable New York *Post* is troubled over the political outlook in this State. It need not worry; and, besides, it looks out of character for RIP VAN WINKLE to "fash" himself.

IF, AS HALSTEAD says, there are only seven Protectionists in Cincinnati, and Free Trade is soon to be established, what is the use of spending six millions in building a Custom House in that city?

THE Democratic party is just now engaged in admiring its features in the glass, and boasting of its conquests to come. It thinks itself irresistible because a paper bosom temporarily obscures the lustre or its dirty shirt.

THERE is a slight improvement in the iron outlook at the important manufacturing center of Troy, resumption of work having last week taken place in a number of mills, giving employment to between eight and nine hundred workmen.

IN ONE breath the Democratic press charges that the present is an era of general and increasing immorality, and in another it chuckles over "the constant successes" of its party, apparently entirely oblivious of the intimate relation existing between cause and effect.

THE New York *Times* understands the character of some of the more active Democratic workers of that metropolis pretty thoroughly. It says: "Pittsburgh is just now suffering from a crowd of the cowardly and brutal ruffians from this city who take an interest in prize fighting."

THE editor of the St. Louis *Globe* regrets that he is unable to accept DONALDSON'S invitation to go up with him in a balloon. So do we. It would be a happy thing, all round, if DONALDSON could coax every editor in St. Louis into his balloon, and the balloon should go up beautifully and never be heard of afterwards.

STEADY, but sure. We learn, from a recently published commercial table, that there was exported from Philadelphia to foreign ports, chiefly Liverpool and Antwerp, from October 28th, 1873, to July 22d, 1874, pork, 6,111 bbls; lard, 3,900,012 lbs; bacon hams and shoulders, 6,979,500 lbs., which exceeds the exports from Portland, Montreal and New Orleans, and is fast rising to compete with Baltimore.

The imports at the port of New York for the week ending last Saturday amounted to $7,009,676, against $6,785,841 for the corresponding week last year. The total importations since the first of January foot up $253,393,426, against $252,539,901 for the relating period of 1873. The exports of gold and silver for the week were $3,521,442, making, with $34,067,428 previously reported, $37,588,870 since the first of January.

THERE was a period when Boston threatened to challenge the supremacy of New York as an exporting city, but that time has passed, a steady annual diminution in its export trade being observable. The decrease this year, as compared with the same period last year, amounts to $2,408,760. That city has of late years been playing with the Hoosac tunnel, Philadelphia and Baltimore, in the meantime, having entered upon a new era of commercial existence. Is the Hub of the New World wearing out?

A TABULAR statement of the July earnings of fourteen railroads of the country, printed in the New York *Bulletin*, shows the total to have been $4,213,400, against $4,634,988 for the corresponding month last year, a decrease of $421,588. In a number of instances, however, the reports are more favorable than those of June, and a few even show an excess over the corresponding month last year. The total earnings of the same roads for the past seven months foot up $31,957,916, against $31,220,121 for the corresponding period of last year, showing a gain of $707,795.

THE average American editor cannot resist the temptation to lug in the word "located" when he undertakes to describe anything or tell of anything that has happened. Here is one of them who tells us, in speaking of the new comet, that "it is *located* a short distance south of the star Gamma." If it is a comet, it is not "located," at all, but is coming this way at the rate of a million miles a day; and if it *is* "located," then it is not a comet. It would be just as easy to say, "the comet is a short distance south of the star Gamma," and that would be just as intelligible, as well as more correct; but no newspaper description would be complete if the word "located" were omitted from it.

PHILADELPHIA being a Republican city, it is perhaps not unnatural that the New York *World* should be "very much gratified to learn" that an extensive burglary recently took place there, by which a leading jeweler lost some $25,000 worth of property, nor that it should express a desire that the "six or seven of the Philadelphia banks might be successfully broken into and plundered, and two or three leading citizens butchered in their beds." The unpenetrated mystery of the abduction of little CHARLIE ROSS may not reflect any particular credit on the local authorities of that city, but it certainly affords no warrant for the *World's* ferocious outburst of Bourbon bloody-mindedness. And, by the way, who murdered NATHAN?

THERE were six railroad companies which defaulted in the payment of interest on the 1st of July, and two of these were California companies. Now, California has a metallic currency, was not affected, apparently, by the panic, and her financial condition is in no way touched by the currency question. How is it, then, that one-third of the defaulting railroads are found within her borders? If a gold and silver circulating medium is a panacea for all financial ills, California has the full benefit of it; yet her railroad companies come to grief just the same as companies in this part of the world, and that, too, in spite of the fact that California has produced the largest grain crop this year that she ever gathered, and that the monthly returns from her gold mines are fully up to the usual average.

WE HAVE once or twice adverted to the movement rumored to be on foot for the construction of a Granger's double-track through line railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific. At length the scheme is beginning to assume tangible form. Last Saturday a meeting composed of capitalists from different parts of the country was held in Chicago, at which, it is stated, there was great unanimity on the subject. The movers say that there is abundant capital and all the influence necessary to make the project a complete success. It is not proposed, however, to construct the line all the way, but by connections that the projectors know they can get, to accomplish their purpose. Whether the Boston scheme of a double-track steel railroad through the Hoosac Tunnel to the Lakes has anything to do with the matter, cannot yet be learned, but it is believed that it has.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has very wisely, as we think, concluded that the money so far expended in experiments carried on by government authority in bursting boilers, has been literally thrown away. Congress appropriated $100,000 for the purpose of these experiments, and $60,000 of that sum has been expended; but to what good? The experiments have proved nothing, except what was known before, and the only result likely to flow from them was to impose new, expensive and probably worthless patents for preventing explosions upon those who are compelled to use boilers in generating motive power. The Franklin Institute, of Philadelphia, first suggested these experiments, with the view of ascertaining, if possible, the cause of boiler explosions, and Congress adopted the suggestion in the hope that something would be learned that would help to make steam boilers more safe; but notwithstanding the good motives that prompted the suggestion and the adoption of it, the experiments have been hopeless failures, and Supervising Inspector General SMITH, under whose auspices the sum of $60,000 was blown away, has been asked to resign. The New York papers say that he has complied with the request, and *his* boiler has been bursted without any extra cost. The Secretary of the Treasury is clearly right in cutting off these useless and expensive experiments. The cause of steam boiler explosions remains yet to be discovered; but if Congress wants to find it out, the labor of the exploration should be given to scientific men, who can carry on their investigations without building costly boilers for the mere purpose of exploding them.

THE German Emperor's approval—announced yesterday—of the verdict of the court martial acquitting Captain WERNER, has some interest in connection with recent reports. Though the act for which Captain WERNER was tried created an immense sensation at the time, about a year ago, some may not remember precisely what he did, notwithstanding the reference in the despatch to "the Inirnsigente insurrection at Carthagena." The German Captain's act has had such important results that it ought not to be forgotten. No darker days have befallen the Spanish Republic than those in which he took the decisive, though in a legal view, most reprehensible step which has just been indirectly approved by the Emperor. The Intransigentes had lately withdrawn from the Cortes and begun the Socialist revolt, by which they hoped to divide Spain into a great number of petty cantons each independent of all the others, thus accomplishing in Spain what the Communists had tried and failed to accomplish in France. They had formed an alliance with the Carlists, the latter eagerly accepting their aid in overthrowing the Madrid government, as they felt sure that all regular authority having been destroyed, the people would speedily recognize DON CARLOS as their deliverer from anarchy. In the presence of this strange coalition the Madrid government was almost helpless, as the regular army was fast breaking up. A majority of the officers had gone over to the Carlists, and the volunteers were mutinous and of almost no account in the field. Then came word that, as the result of a conspiracy among the crews, the Spanish iron clad fleet had joined the insurgents. It was at the crisis thus brought about that Captain WERNER interposed. Stationed at Carthagena with a small squadron for the protection of German residents, he seized one of the Spanish iron-clad vessels, and learning that the Admiral of the rebel fleet was setting off with two ships for the purpose of bombarding the city of Malaga, Captain WERNER arrested him also, compelled him to promise that he would abandon the undertaking, and moreover held him on board the *Friedrich Carl* as a hostage for the return of his ships to Carthagena.

This was of course a mere act of violence, which was at once disavowed by the German government, which called the Captain to account by court martial for his conduct. The disavowal, however, did not prevent the act from having a very depressing effect on the spirits of the insurgents, and thus on the course of the war, and it is asserted with considerable probability, that the act has ever since been remembered by the adherents of the Madrid government as a ground of obligation to the Berlin cabinet. It is no doubt significant that the formal approval by the Emperor of the acquittal of Captain WERNER has been kept in reserve so long and has only been published after the recent German movement in opposition to the Carlists and in favor of the Spanish Republic.

FATHER HANTHALER, the priest arrested for suspected complicity in the attempt on BISMARCK'S life was soon triumphantly acquitted on the evidence of character. Circumstances were terribly against him. He had been haunting the Prince's house all day; only a short time before the attempt he was seen engaged in conversation with KULLMANN, and at the moment the shot was fired by the assassin, the Prince's coachman was checking his horses to avoid running down Father HANTHALER who, crossing the street in front of them, was embarrassed in his movement by his long sacerdotal garment. Moreover, after the attempt he fled precipitately, and was not to be found in Kissingen, but was arrested at a distant railway station. And yet notwithstanding these criminating circumstances, no one, whether Catholic or Liberal, who knew the man, believed for a moment in his guilt. During many years he has taken no part in politics, avoiding notoriety, and spending his leisure from year's end to year's end in reading the heathen classics. He is the author of a work on moral philosophy. Visiting Kissingen for his health, he was curious to see BISMARCK, and hence lingered about his house in the hope of seeing him go out. It was thus he fell in with KULLMANN, who at the place for a different object, asked the old priest for alms. He crossed the street in front of the horses merely because he found that where he was standing he could not get a good view of the great man. These explanations given by the old clergyman in his simple way, were irrisistible, and he was released without a film of suspicion. He was, however, terribly shocked by the adventure. Having before bought a number of photographs of Kissingen by which to remember its scenery, he gave them all away, saying that he needed no mementos of the place.

AT THE late meeting of German-American teachers in Detroit, an attempt was made to revive a scheme, of somewhat ancient standing, for the establishment of a German-American Seminary for the education of teachers. The plan was first suggested, it seems, so long ago as in 1860, but its originators were discouraged by the outbreak of the civil war. Since the close of the war it has been talked about from time to time, and its friends in Detroit appear to have even received from the Legislature of Michigan certain grants towards the foundation of the proposed seminary in that city. At present, however, the scheme seems to be too far from realization for English readers to take much interest in the method which has been proposed for raising the necessary funds. Undoubtedly a seminary of the kind could hardly fail to be useful. So much may be said even by those who believe that the German educators among us might effect more in behalf of the great interest, by co-operating with the various American institutions where object is the improvement of our teachers and their art. One feature of the proposed seminary is interesting, and well adapted to attract the attention of Americans. This feature is the establishment of a school for the training of Kindergarten teachers, in connection with the seminary. In all likelihood, the time is not distant when in all our cities and towns there will be a lively demand for persons qualified to take charge of Kindergartens, and did the Detroit seminary may be the very agency by which the demand is to be supplied.

THE Boston *Commercial Bulletin* has made the first practical suggestion we have yet seen in connection with the proposed return to specie payments. We don't believe that the day of resumption is very near at hand; but if it is to be brought about, at all, by government aid, the first thing to do is to try it in the substitution of silver for our fractional currency. There are about forty millions of this afloat, and the government has more than that sum always on hand and unemployed. Silver is of much less intrinsic value than gold; it has been, in fact, demonetized by several of the European nations, and it can now be had in Canada, in almost any amount, in exchange for greenbacks at par. There would be no difficulty in getting the needed amount, and the public would be vastly the gainer by the substitution of silver for the vile paper fractions of a dollar that are now afloat. The suggestion of the *Bulletin* is as follows:

"First, let the mints of the country be put at work on dimes, using the surplus gold and currency, or so much of it as may be necessary, for the purchase of the requisite bullion. A sufficient sum for a fair start having been accumulated, let the offer be made publicly to redeem ten cent pieces, in sums of five dollars or its multiple, in silver dimes, all redeemed paper to be destroyed at once. Meantime let the manufacture of silver quarters be undertaken, and the outstanding paper of that grade withdrawn and cancelled. Then do the same by the halves. Before the operation was half through the gold premium would fall to a point where silver would be on a par with greenbacks, the stock now hoarded within and without the country would come into circulation, and, to prevent a positive glut, the public would prefer, in exchange for the last ten millions, greenbacks to silver. There would be a decrease of debt, but no contraction of circulating medium, and the country would be on the high road to resumption."

IN A recent interview with a newspaper reporter, Mr. H. C. BOWEN, editor and proprietor of the *Independent*, when asked whether Mr. BEECHER had ever done him any injury, is reported as saying:

"I could construe his course unkindly. I considered it all along my duty, nevertheless, to retain my position and pew in the church, *because I intended to be there after him, as I was there before him.*"

Surely it was quite needless for the reporter to state parenthetically that Mr. BOWEN spoke these awful words "gravely." How otherwise than with gravity could the high Roman sentiment of the declaration be uttered? CORELLIUS RUFUS suffered terribly with gout, and at length starved himself to death to escape its pains. His friend, PLINY, the younger, visiting him one day, some years before his death, found him suffering terribly. The two friends having been left together alone, by the withdrawal of the sufferer's wife and servants, CORELLIUS, glancing around as if to satisfy himself that there was no third person present, said: "Why, think you, do I endure these frightful tortures so long? I will tell you; simply that I may survive that robber a single day." That robber was the emperor DOMITIAN. Certainly it is a very human sentiment, which may imply sublimity or malignity, according to circumstances.

THE latest monthly report of the Bureau of Statistics, just published, brings the figures of our foreign commerce up to the first of May. For the ten months ending April 30th, the imports for the whole country, merchandise and specie, amounted to $495,304,576, against $556,567,409 for the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year, a reduction of $61,263,033, but there has been a reduction in the consumption of imported goods of about $100,000,000 during these ten months, compared with the same period of the preceding fiscal year. The export movement for the ten months ending April 30, merchandise and specie, amounted to $637,653,558, against $567,562,946 for the relating period of the preceding fiscal year. We have exported $29,194,859 less specie than during the ten months of the previous year, yet we have shipped $59,285,471 more of produce and merchandise, making a net increase in the exports of specie and goods combined of $30,090,612. This is, upon the whole, an encouraging exhibit, inasmuch as it indicates the existence of an economic spirit among the people.

RIDING two horses in the political circus, each going a different way from the other, is not half as difficult as it would at first seem. It is as easy as lying, and the Democrats in Indiana are engaged in demonstrating how little difficulty attends the performance. Mr. HOLMAN, who represents the Fifth Congressional district of that State, is a hard money man, and voted *against* inflation, while the Democratic State Convention adopted a platform in favor of inflation. The Democrats of the Fifth district have just renominated Mr. HOLMAN, and they put him before the people on the following lucid and plain platform:

Resolved, That this convention fully indorse and reaffirm the platform adopted by the late Democratic Convention held at Indianapolis on the 15th ult.

Resolved, That we approve and indorse the course pursued by Hon. WILLIAM S. HOLMAN in the last Congress of the United States.

There it is, you see. They fully indorse the Democratic platform in favor of inflation, and they also indorse HOLMAN'S course against inflation! Houp la!

THE Democrats of Missouri have earned a new name for themselves and they are henceforth to be known as "Bush-whackers." The St. Louis *Dispatch* lately announced that its Democratic friends throughout the State were now, "for the first time in fourteen years, crawling out of the brush," where they have been in hiding ever since 1860, and the confession has fixed upon the skulking cowards the name of "Bushwhackers." The St. Louis *Democrat* says:

"Until now, we have never had Democratic authority for the statement that the Democratic party is composed of bushwhackers, who are crawling out of the brush "for the first time in fourteen years!" This party went into the brush in 1860. It devoted its energies to the honorable work of assassination during the war. Its best living representatives, if the *Dispatch* is right, are the outlaws who still live by assassination and robbery. Is that "the Democratic party?" If so, we venture to say that the people of this State will compel it to take to the brush again, and stay there."

PERSONAL.

All the boys born in Massachusetts this year have been called Charles Sumner—"without distinction of color."

An Albany Methodist girl forces piety upon her lover by making him say the Lord's Prayer every time he kisses her.

President Grant will hold a reception, some day next week, at Washington's old headquarters, in Morristown, New Jersey.

Charles F. Conant, the new Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, will doubtless be designated as the successor of Mr. Sawyer as representative of the Treasury Department at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia.

Mr. E. B. Neely, who, during the last eleven years, has been Superintendent of Public Schools, of St. Joseph, Missouri, has just been reappointed for the next school year. Mr. Neely was a classmate with Mr. Speaker Blaine, and graduated from Washington College, in this State, with him, and the friendship of their boyhood days has ever since been kept bright and warm.

The poet Whittier met with an amusing but rather troublesome incident a few days since. On arriving at the Isles of Shoals, where he proposed to make a visit, he found that by some means his own baggage had been sent off in the wrong direction, and he was left with the valise of a dancing master. Mr. Whittier was obliged to return in search of his missing wardrobe. The wonder is how the dancing master got along with the poet's coat.

The Secretary of the Treasury has, it appears, discovered another leak which he proposes to stop. His attention has been directed to a large number of collectors and supervisors of internal revenue who, for months back, have carried their wives and daughters on their pay-rolls in a clerical capacity. An instance is cited where a collector had his wife on the roll as a clerk, drawing a salary of $100 a month, and a daughter eight years of age accredited as an assistant, and drawing a monthly salary of $75. No allowance for such service will hereafter be made.

The Late Elections.

(From the New York Times.)

Ordinarily the State elections that open a fall campaign would be considered of the very highest importance. If this were a "Presidential year," for example, the election in North Carolina would be regarded as possessing much significance. It did have some significance in 1872, when the "Liberals" strained every nerve to achieve a Democratic victory; and when they were defeated they consoled themselves with the reflection that North Carolina "did not count." It was too early in the campaign their candidates would come out all right "on the homestretch." Perhaps North Carolina did not amount to much in the political scale of 1872; it will weigh still less this year. There is no President to choose. There is no political excitement anywhere; and, save when a windy local committee blows, little horn and lumbering sackbut into silence, there is a dead calm throughout the land.

In the midst of a stagnation like this, North Carolina, Kentucky and Tennessee have held elections. In each of these States what are called "Democratic gains" are reported. They are undoubtedly anti-Republican gains; precisely as they would be, if they were to be credited with them is not so clear. In North Carolina, for example, the Republicans were hopelessly divided in several Congressional districts. One open question was "Down with Civil Rights!" This was enough to capture many weak-minded whites, and there is not a sufficiently large colored vote in the State to make any importance where the political preponderance is so nearly balanced between Republicans and Conservatives. Consequently, the vote which in a presidential year would be cast for Governor in 1872, the Republicans lose heavily, and seven out of eight Congressmen are claimed for the Conservatives, which would be a gain of two for that party. In Kentucky and Tennessee local elections have just been held, but without any notable result, except, perhaps, in the latter State, where the opposition have made considerable gains. As in North Carolina, the question of civil rights entered largely into the canvass, which was therefore heated and acrimonious. In some parts of the State there were grave fear of riots, but few serious disturbances have been reported. In many instances the local votes are heavy—a natural result of the commotion created by the civil rights agitation. The elections were for county officers, and consequently no attention could be paid to the State if it were not for the hot discussion of the principal question of the campaign.

So far as any so-called Democratic gains are reported, the elections have no special significance. The Democrats have already actually secured power in at least two States—New Hampshire and Connecticut—in which the Republican States has not been reassuring to the party nor to the country. No good use of those victories has been made, and the imparital political observer will acknowledge that the party has not thereby strengthened. In the general apathy that prevails throughout the country some new elements of success may be gathered. But there is really no party to claim these scattered tokens of victory over the Republicans. Where the Democrats happen to control the organization of the opposition they will call this their achievement. But we shall see a substantial success for the Republican party this fall, if that party resolves upon nominations that cannot be excelled in honesty, wisdom, and fitness.—*N. Y. Times.*

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Five years ago this month, the Stowe-Byron business began.

The New York *Tribune* lisps for admiration, like a girl in her alburn age.

The Northwest has never had its grain carried so cheaply as this summer.

The Philadelphia *Press* has improved greatly since Forney went to Europe.

"There is a soul of goodness in things evil. Would men observingly distill it out."

Sour. The importers of lemons this year have lost from one dollar to four dollars a box.

The chief strength of the intellectual department of the New York *Herald* is in its legs.

The Senatorial question in Maine is becoming quite lively. Ex-Vice President Hamlin leads.

The pirate crew of the Democratic craft are once more creeping stealthily up from under hatches.

Mint drops. Quite a number of employees were, last week, discharged from the Mint at Philadelphia.

What is known as a "shooting tornament," and a most silly name it is, will be held at Chicago to-day.

In view of the immense corn crop it expects to harvest this year, Indiana proudly styles itself the fodder-land.

Broadening. Mexico has now ninety-eight Protestant churches, when five years ago there were not half a dozen.

A correspondent wants to know who "Snags" is? He is a stupidnumerary on the staff of the St. Louis *Times*.

The true reformer is one with a great impersonal cause; the bogus reformer is one with a little personal grievance.

We haven't heard from George Francis Train lately, and we fear he must be sick a-bed with an attack of modesty.

"Voorhees will reply to Morton. Don't."—*Boston Post.*

Well; he didn't.

John Bull is alarmed on account of an anticipated scarcity of water, whereby his supply of beer would be affected.

The oppugnant mingling of worldly pleasures and holy meditations at the camping grounds is now in full operation.

The commercial rivalry between Baltimore and Philadelphia is more intense than that between Boston and New York.

The New York *World* evolves the most astounding fabrications from the depths of its inner consciousness, and peddles them as truth.

We condemn no man unheard, but when does Senator Ingalls propose to meet the startling accusations lately made against him?

Chromic iron ore is now being shipped in large quantities from the recently discovered mines in the vicinity of Santa Rosa, California.

There are more white women in Tennessee than negro women who cannot read and write. Put that in your pipe, Democracy, and smoke it.

A Canadian journalist is credited with the "smartness" of having made $60,000 in the recent work of corruption attributed to the Quebec Ministry.

Do the Southern States propose to imitate France, at the time when she "got drunk with blood to vomit crime?" It begins to look like it.

Milwaukee has a parrot which cries "stop thief," and "Timely Topics" says that whenever he hears it he regards it as a personal invitation to tarry.

The total amount of borrowed money upon which American railways have defaulted during the past fiscal year in paying interest was $335,295,688.

The lemon growers in Florida and Louisiana are raising fruit equal to the Scilly crop; and a good deal of money is being squeezed out of the business.

We are sick of the fantastic vaporings of those people who make no attempt at keeping themselves happy, but take misery as naturally as a child takes measles.

The old time watering places of Virginia, once habited by the Southern chivalry and aristocracy, are beginning to lose their season customers in large numbers.

Enterprise! The National Educational Convention adjourned last Friday, and Saturday's Chicago *Inter-Ocean* editorially informs us that it is "to be held within a few days."

"Here in cool grot and mossy dell." A picnic party in Maine recently regaled itself on snow found near the grove in which dinner was served, at a temperature of 86 degrees.

A Democratic paper out West demonstrates to its own satisfaction that the increase of idiots is in consequence of the increase of newspapers. Why don't it suspend publication, then?

An enormous decrease in the number of emigrants leaving England has taken place during the past six months of this year the decrease amounted to 49,357 persons at Liverpool alone.

Ladies leagues are forming in Illinois to work at the polls during the coming election, and married men retaliate by threatening to employ housekeepers. It is thought that it will lead to a war of sexes.

Protest Against the Pardon of a Seducer

The following vigorous protest against the pardon of McManus, convicted of seduction, was laid before the Board of Pardons, at Harrisburg, on Thursday, by citizens of Reading:

"*To the Board of Pardons:*

GENTLEMEN—Learning that an application for the pardon of Joseph McManus is about to be made to your honorable board, we, the undersigned citizens of Reading, beg leave to enter our most solemn protest against the granting of the same. We have known Mary Mishler—the victim of this man's passion—from her infancy, and can bear testimony that no purer, better or more innocent girl lived among us. She was but a child in years, and in all her habits and doings no breath of suspicion was ever raised against her. Her father died when she was but eleven years old, and her after-care and keeping devolved upon her widowed mother, who anxiously watched over her and raised her, only to see her crushed and ruined before she was fully grown. Now another father's child is here to raise, but in the latter case the sting of shame is worse than the sting of death. We know both the seducer and the seduced—are well versed in all the facts and circumstances surrounding and governing the case—and we here declare that there is not a single palliating circumstance to mitigate the vile and wicked crime of this man. No excuse can be given, no reason assigned for his conduct. It is, under all circumstances, without a parallel in this city—and if the law was made for any purpose, there never was a more deserving criminal sentenced by a court to pay the penalty of a broken law. We sincerely trust that justice and right may be done in this case—that the rich may be made to suffer alike with the poor—that the virtue of our daughters may be protected from the wily snares and intrigues set for them by libertines who imagine their money will be immunity from all punishment. For pardoning of this kind will simply verify the old saying, 'Jails are built only for the poor, the rich have no business there.' M'Manus was tried, convicted and sentenced in his own home, and ninety-nine out of every hundred said amen to it. All we ask is that the law be left to take its own course. He has but fifteen months to suffer, then all will be over with him, while his victim will be blighted and ruined for all time. Is he to suffer nothing—she to suffer all? Does no blame attach to him? Is he to be set free, thus a premium offered to his kind to go and do likewise all over the land? We trust not, and have but little fear that so shameful an act will ever be done."

ONE peculiarity of the Brooklyn sorrow is the curious parallels in fiction suggested by the actors themselves and those who have sought to analyze their conduct. First came Mrs. Tilton with Catherine Gaunt, and then Tilton said his novel, "Tempest Tossed," represented his own troubles. Others have found analogies between the actors in this drama and characters in Hawthorne's romance, "The Scarlet Letter," Scott's "Rob Roy," and Mary Clemmer Ames' novel, "His Two Wives." A Philadelphian suggests another analogy, which coincides with the theories held by many persons—it is in Moore's "Lalla Rookh," in one of the minor poems therein, "The Veiled Prophet of Khorassan." Those who believe Mrs. Bowcher guilty will have no difficulty in satisfying themselves of his resemblance to the great Mokanna. Young Azim and Zelica, his beloved, and the story of the part they played, may also be considered to have a parallel in the story which is now engrossing public attention. It is now in order to read "Lalla Rookh."

THE new eighty-ton gun is progressing at Woolwich. When finished, this monster piece of ordnance will be greater than twice the size of the largest gun in existence, and its destructive powers at fighting range proportionate. With a sixteen-inch projectile, weighing 1,650 pounds, and a maximum charge of 300 pounds of powder, it will pierce the best iron plates, twenty inches thick, at 500 yards, sixteen-inch plates at 5,300 yards, and will pitch a sixteen-inch shell into a ship or fortress at a distance of 10,300 yards.

General Braxton Bragg has been appointed chief engineer of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railroad, and will commence a survey of the line, shortly, with a corps of two hundred men.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JNO. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins Township.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
HENRY M. LONG,
W. H. GRAHAM,
HENRY GERWIG.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES ONSLOW,
CHARLES JEREMY.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
D. B. MORRISON,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
J. P. McCORD,
JAMES LARIMER.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley,
H. K. SAMPLE.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
A. B. YOUNG,
GEORGE ARCHIBALD.

FOR JUDGE ORPHANS' COURT,
W. G. HAWKINS, Jr., Wilkins Township.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
E. A. MONTOOTH, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN McQUAIDE, Etna.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
G. W. WEDDELL, McKeesport Borough.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
HENRY R. CHALFANT.

Is Your Stomach Uneasy?

Many a dyspeptic Croesus would be willing, it is said, to give half his wealth for an easy stomach. If this is a fact, why do any of our "solid men" continue to endure the pangs of indigestion? Is it not patent to the whole community that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will cure the worst case of chronic dyspepsia in six or eight weeks? No occasion for the expenditure of half a fortune; a few dollars will suffice to accomplish the object. Surely, every man who is not "sand blind" to the great utilitarian facts of the day must know that this celebrated vegetable specific promptly relieves all diseased conditions of the stomach, liver, bowels and nervous system, restores their vigor and imparts regularity to their functions. Is your epigastrium uneasy? Is the vulture, disease, gnawing at your liver? If so, resort at once to the Bitters.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 8 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, R. Rahm, S. P. Bolmaid, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

FAMILY MEDICINES.

RHEUMATISM AND GOUT.

Lavielle's, Lavielle's, Lavielle's, Lavielle's, Lavielle's, Lavielle's.

DR. LAVIELLE'S GREAT FRENCH REMEDY.
A SURE CURE.
BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS.

They not only give relief from the most intolerable pain, but when the patient has kept his bed for months, one box will frequently carry off the attack in two or three days. In many cases of extreme torture relief has been obtained in two or three hours. Kept and for sale at

JOSEPH BROWNE'S Drug Store,
Corner of Penn Avenue and Sixth St.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE WESTERN UNIVERSITY
OF PENNSYLVANIA,

Opens its next Session on MONDAY, AUGUST 31st, 1874. In the

Collegiate Department

The Course of Study is full; the number of the Faculty Ten, and the advantages for a good Collegiate Education excellent.

SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENT,

Mainly the same Course as the Collegiate, with the omission of the Classics. Special attention given to

Civil and Mechanical Engineering,

A Special Course for the Degree of

Batchelor of Science

Has been arranged for those who do not wish to study the Latin or Greek Languages or Engineering. The

Preparatory and Classical School

Has Ten Instructors, who devote a whole or part of their time to Preparatory Studies. The Recitations are one hour each, the instruction in every branch of study thorough, and the discipline all that could be desired. No better advantages for an English or Classical Education are offered in the State.

For Catalogues and other information apply at THE UNIVERSITY BUILDING, corner of Ross and Diamond streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., between 10 A. M. and 1 P. M. Tu

LADIES' SEMINARY,
BLAIRSVILLE, PA.

Fall Session opens THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10TH. For Catalogues, please address

Tths J. JEWETT PARKS.

PATAPSCO FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NEAR BALTIMORE, MD.

This Institute has been in operation for thirty-eight years. The number of pupils is limited. Its location is pre-eminently healthy, is central and is easily reached by Railroad from Baltimore and Washington cities. Circulars address

MRS. R. H. ARCHER,
Ellicott City P. O., Maryland.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PA.—(For Boarders only.) Session opens Wednesday, September 9th. Location healthful; Grounds ample; Buildings commodious; Course of Studies extensive. Thorough Instruction in Civil and Mechanical Engineering, the Classics, and English; careful oversight of the morals and manners of pupils. For circulars apply to CHARLES H. PAULSON, Esq., 73 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa., or to

Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

DISSOLUTION.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between JAS. WHITE and ROBT. ORR, under the name and style of WHITE, ORR & CO., has been dissolved by the death of the late ROBT. ORR.

JAS. WHITE,
Surviving Partner.

Pittsburgh, July 1, 1874.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership and will continue the DRY GOODS BUSINESS, as heretofore, under the firm name of

White, Orr & Co.

JAS. WHITE,
R. L. ORR.

Pittsburgh, July 1, 1874.

All persons indebted to the old firm will please call and settle with the new firm as soon as possible.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between D. McMILLAN and JOHN A. FINNEY, Commission Merchants, at No. 347 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., under the firm name of D. McMILLAN & CO., was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by the said JOHN A. FINNEY, and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment at his office, No. 347 Liberty street.

[Signed], D. McMILLAN,
JOHN A. FINNEY,

Pittsburgh, August 8, 1874.

DISSOLVED—

The Partnership between J. W. PORTER and D. R. PORTER is this day dissolved, D. R. Porter retiring.

J. W. PORTER,
D. R. PORTER.

The business will be continued by

J. W. PORTER.

Pittsburgh, August 4, 1874.

NOTICE.

The business of Iron Founders, carried on under the firm name of C. H. ONIONS & CO., will from this date be styled

ONIONS & BALDWIN,

Manufacturers of all descriptions of Machinery, Furnace and Blast Mill Castings, Stoves, Hollow Ware, &c., corner of Twentieth and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh.

STATIONERY!

Bankers, Manufacturers, Merchants, Etc
ENVELOPES,

All Styles, Sizes and Colors, neatly and promptly printed to order. LETTER PRESSES, LETTER BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS, of all Kinds; BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS, CARDS, and SHIPPING TAGS. Special inducements to persons buying in large quantities.

KERNS & HORNER,

Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers and Printers, corner Wood street and Sixth avenue, and No. 226 Liberty street, (New Triangular Bank Building), PITTSBURGH, PA.

PLUMBING SHOP FOR SALE,
IN YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO.

I offer my entire stock of Plumbing Materials and Gas Fixtures for sale on long time, with security, or will trade for Real Estate in most any part of the county. Stock about $4,000, in good order. Shop doing a fair business. Address

A. J. PACKARD, Youngstown, O.

DRY GOODS.

McKEE'S
SEMI-ANNUAL
CLEARANCE SALE
OF
DRY GOODS,

NOW GOING ON.
Everything Marked Down.
Real Bargains in Every Department.

A. D. McKEE,
No. 59 Market Street.

GREAT
Closing Out
SALE!
$125,000
WORTH OF
Dry Goods
Marked Down to Close Out!

James Caldwell & Co.
Have Marked Down the Prices of their Large Stock of Dry Goods with a view to Close Out, preparatory to Removing to their New Store in the Fall.

Buyers in want of Goods will find this a rare opportunity to purchase Choice Goods, at Low Prices, as many Goods will be sold

REGARDLESS OF COST.

The Stock is now Complete in Every Department.

To Secure Choice Seasonable Goods it will be necessary to call early.

A choice lot of Pure Silk Warp Hernanis reduced from $1 25 to $1 00 per yard.
Black French Silks, from $1 50 to $1 25 per yard.
Black Alpacas, from 50c to 37 1-2c per yard.
Chintzes, from 31c to 20c per yard.
Fancy Dress Goods, from 25c to 15c per yard.

James Caldwell & Co.,
118 and 120
Federal St., Allegheny.

NEW
Spring Goods
JUST OPENING,
At Very Low Prices.

SPRING PRINTS,
In Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, American. All the Best Makes and Newest Styles, at Prices Lower than they were ever sold.

Spring Chintzes,
In Percales, French Chintzes, Light and Dark Colored, Handsome Styles at Popular Prices.

LOW-PRICED DRESS GOODS,
The Choicest Assortment in this market, at prices from 12 1-2c to 25c per yard, some Really Good Bargains.

MEDIUM-PRICED DRESS GOODS
In Mohairs, Alpacas, Japs, Silk Warp Goods, Pure Mohair, DeBege, Empress Cloth, in New Spring Shades, Stripes, Grey Mixtures, Spring Plaids, from 25 to 50 cents, all at Prices Much Lower than they ever were.

New Goods Opening Every Day.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY,
A

THE
Union Banking Co
Cor. Fourth and Chestnut Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital, - - $700,000.
We offer our services to Banks, Bankers, Merchants and Manufacturers of Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania desiring an Eastern Correspondent.
Remittances acknowledged on day of receipt, accounts rendered monthly, and all business sent us will receive prompt and personal attention.
JAMES A. HILL, Cashier.
N. C. MUSSELMAN, President.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, August 10th, 1874.

The present state of business is the subject of a good deal of discussion, and there is more discussion as to the future of trade. We have heretofore given our views on that point, but the views of other leading journals on that subject are not without interest. We therefore give the following from the New York *Commercial List* of Saturday: "The cooler weather during the week has brought back from the rural retreats a good many of the absentees from the ranks of business, and caused a little more animation in some branches of trade, though, as faithful commercial chroniclers, we are bound to say that most of the markets continue to present a dull appearance. This, however, is nothing unusual, as the fall trade rarely commences till September, and we can discern nothing that is calculated to dissipate the hopes, so universally entertained, of a reasonably prosperous season before us. The country is blessed with peace and plenty, leaving little to be desired save a complete restoration of confidence, for, however specific interests may for the moment be affected, nothing is more certain than that it is the abundance and cheapness of the prime necessities of life which infuse vigor into languishing industries and build up and strengthen depressed business enterprises. As the hand-to-mouth policy has been implicitly adhered to during the last twelve months, it follows that the necessities of the masses in the way of goods must be more than usually urgent, so that, under the stimulus of good crops and low prices, the close calculations of the great majority of the people will be very apt to give way to more liberal purchases. Already manufacturing establishments which suffered so severely from the panic, are starting up again, and the machinery of trade, which was simultaneously thrown out of gear, is being readjusted, and by the early days of September, if not before, the markets will probably present a marked contrast to their present inanimation. In addition to the other considerations operating in favor of the business interests of the country, we should not omit to mention that there is to be no agitation of the currency and revenue laws, at least until after the close of the fall season. The country is now assured that it has nothing more to apprehend from legislative action, and it understands the precise limit of the greenback circulation; two points of uncertainty are thus removed, and the business community may now safely betake itself to its usual calculations.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

Aug. 10, 1874.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
Gold	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
U. S. 6's, 1881	117½	...	118	...	117½
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup.	118¼	...	118¾	...	118¼
5-20's, 1865	114½	...	115	...	114½
5-20's, 1864	115¼	...	115⅝	...	115¼
5-20's, 1865	116¼	...	116½	...	116
5-20's, 1865, new	116¼	...	116½	...	116
5-20's, 1867	117¼	...	117½	...	117
5-20's, 1868	117½	...	117¾	...	117½
10-40's	113¾	...	114	...	113¾
5-20's, coupon	113¾	...	113¾	...	113¾
Currency 6's	111½	...	112	...	111½
New 4½ bonds	107	...	107	...	107
Western Union Tel.	75¾	...	76	...	75¾
Pacific Mail	46¾	47	46¾	46¾	46¾
Adams Express	106¾	...	107	...	106¾
Wells-Fargo Express	74½	...	75	...	74½
American Express	69¾	...	69¾	...	69¾
United States Express	97¼	...	97¼	...	97¼
New York Central	101	100⅝	...	...	...
Erie	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
Michigan Central	...	93¾	...	...	...
Michigan Southern	75¾	75¾	75¾	...	...
Cleveland and Pitts	...	88	...	...	...
Chicago & Northw'n	37¾	37¾	...	...	...
Do. preferred	...	57¾	...	...	...
Rock Island	99½	99	99⅛	...	...
St. Paul common	...	40¾	...	...	...
Wabash, common	35¾	36	35¾	...	35¾
Ohio & Mississippi	25¾	25¾	25¾	...	25¾
Union Pacific	29¾	29¾	29¾	28¾	29¾
Chicago and Alton	...	103	...	...	103
Boston, Hart. & Erie	...	14	...	...	14
Harlem	...	126	...	...	126
Hannibal & St. Joe.	...	25¾	...	25¾	...
C., C. and I. C.	...	12¾	...	12¾	...
Tennessee, old	...	75½	...	...	75½
Do., new	...	75	...	...	75½
Missouri 6's	...	...	...	...	92¾

—The following is a report of the leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board at noon to-day. Furnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, 93 Fourth avenue:

	Bid.	Asked.
Penn'a. Cent'l. 5l. sales.		
Pennsylvania scrip, 10¾, sales.		
Reading	53¾	63
United Companies of N. Jersey	126½	126¾
Oil Creek, 96, sales.		
Lehigh Valley	61	61¼
Allegheny Valley Railroad 7-8's	85	90
Central Transportation Company		44
Jersey Transportation Company	32¼	
Gold	109¾	109¾

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, August 10, 1874.

The week opened out with considerable activity to-day, and the prospects seem to be good for a much brisker trade in general wholesale branches than last week. There is no especially great improvement in any one class of trade, but the entire market seems to be better and an improved feeling appears to pervade all classes of business.

In prices to-day, the noticeable features are the break in cotta, and the strong upward movement in lard. In other articles of merchandise there are numerous changes, which we note below.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city since our last:

Flour, bbls	740
Cheese, boxes	460
Wheat, bu	1,190
Butter, pkgs	26
Hay, tons	50
Oats, sks	4,100
Potatoes, bush	1,300
Lime and Plaster, cars	4

The following quotations are prices realized on wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Unless stated to the contrary, the sales in grain are free to elevator.

GRAIN FLOUR AND FEED.

GRAIN—The grain market was weak and irregular on oats, with a little weakness on wheat, while corn and rye and barley unchanged. Wheat, as already stated, is dull, and prices are nominally weak. We note a sale of amber at $1 27 ₱ bushel, quotations for that wheat having heretofore been at $1 30. We quote new red winter at 90@$1 25; new amber and white $1 27@1 30. Corn is firm with sales at 62c for high-mixed and yellow; car lots at 58c. Oats were very dull and lower, with prices very irregular, and quotations all the way from 56@58c for dark to 60@62c for white. The general quotation for white was at 58c, but we note a sale of 1 car to arrive at 55c. We note white 56@58c; mixed 53@56c, with transactions both above and below our figures. Buyers are beholding of in expectation of a still further decline, but good judges are of the opinion that the market will not go any lower at present. Rye is weak and lower, with prices very irregular, and quotations all the way from 96@98c for dark to 98@$1 for white. The general quotation for white was at 98c, but we note a sale of 1 car to arrive at 95

CITY MATTERS.

Western University

opens August 31. Call from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Removal of Dead Animals.

Health Officer Crosby Gray, in a notice published elsewhere, notifies butchers and other persons having on their premises dead animals or animal matter to remove the same according to law. Edward Czarnecki having the exclusive right to make such removals.

Trimble's Variety Theater.

The attendance at this, the only regular place of amusement now open in the city, was quite large last evening. The Kennell & Thatcher combination, now performing there, embraces only artists of ability, so that all who attend may rely on being amused, and not disgusted, as is frequently the case elsewhere.

Inquest.

Yesterday, Coroner McCallin held an inquest on the body of a man named Frank Cook, who died suddenly in Lawrenceville on Sunday night. Dr. Robinson made a superficial examination, and found that the man had died in an epileptic fit, brought about by exposure. It was ascertained that he was subject to these fits, and the jury rendered a verdict accordingly. The man was forty years of age and unmarried.

Discharged.

Yesterday morning a hearing took place in the case of David Gilmore and Thomas Hackett, who were charged with till-tapping by Mrs. Annie Henry, and with highway robbery by Mr. James Aveson of the Twelfth ward. At the hearing Mrs. Henry failed to identify the defendants, and Aveson not appearing on the charge of highway robbery, the defendants were discharged and released from custody.

Allegheny City Property.

The Allegheny City Property Committee met last evening and ordered the letting of the heating apparatus for City Hall, but took no action.

A resolution passed that hereafter no bills shall be paid out unless the same be first submitted to the committee.

Vogle & Son were allowed $500 on their frescoing contract.

About $200 worth of bills were approved after which the committee adjourned.

Cut His Arm.

On Sunday evening a prisoner in the Penitentiary cut his right arm in a terrible manner with a razor. He and his cell-mate stated that he was shaving and fell, owing to some accident, and as the result of his fall gashed his arm horribly in several places. How a fall could possibly produce such cuts as he is reported to have received, however, is difficult to understand. In the absence of Dr. Bankin, the prison physician, Drs. Cole and Harza were called to attend the injured man. His injuries will probably result in the permanent disabling of the arm.

A New Map.

The proprietors of the *People's Monthly* have had prepared, as a premium for subscribers to that excellent publication, a handsome and carefully executed map of the United States and Territories and the Dominion of Canada, corrected up to the present time. This is one of the most sensible premiums ever offered to the public. The map is large, well printed and mounted, and will prove ornamental as well as useful. The retail price of a publication of this size is four to five dollars; yet this can be had, with a copy of the *People's Monthly* for one year, for three dollars.

Thirty-third Street Sewer Damages.

Messrs. Murdoch, Chadwick and Craig, appointed by the Court to review and assess the damages and benefits occasioned by the construction of the sewer on Thirty-third street, held a levee in the reception room of Municipal Hall, which was attended by quite a number of property-holders. Mr. Riddell, who appeared on behalf of one of the property-holders, raised the point that the law had not been complied with, inasmuch as the viewers had not been constructed in accordance with the city ordinance authorizing it, the terminus having been extended from Thirty-third street to Thirty-fourth street. The new viewers will make a personal examination of the ground before making up their report.

Water Committee Meeting.

Last evening the Water Committee of Allegheny Councils held a meeting, and decided to recommend the laying of a 10-inch pipe on Sarah street, from Taggart street to Pasture lane.

Nine fire plugs were ordered to be erected in various parts of the city.

About a dozen excavations from fire tax were allowed to persons in the Butcher's Run district.

A committee consisting of Messrs. McNeill, Brown and Peters, were appointed to confer with a committee of Councils relative to placing water mains across the bridges to connect the water works of both cities, said pipes to be used in cases of emergency.

The pay roll, $2,164 37, and bills to the amount of $4,000, were approved.

The Wrong Child Again.

Another little child has been captured under the wrongful impression that he was Charley Ross, the kidnapped child of Philadelphia. This time it was at Canton, O. Yesterday afternoon a dispatch was received at the Mayor's office in Allegheny, asking if Mr. Hubert D. Burke, keeping a store on the corner of Grant avenue and Seneca street, in Allegheny, had a little boy visiting at Canton. Inquiry was made, and it was ascertained that Mr. Burke has a little nephew of the same name, age, who is visiting at Canton, in charge of his aunt. The little fellow has the same color of hair and look like Charley Ross, as he is described and the Canton authorities thinking they had the stolen child, were on the point of taking the little boy, who were to have been home last evening. The matter was, however, telegraphed to the authorities, and to-day the Burke family will probably be re-united.

In Memorium.

FOSTER—Yesterday, in Houston, Texas, at ten o'clock, JOHN MILTON FOSTER, aged about forty-five years.

The above is the gist of a brief telegram received yesterday afternoon by the family of the deceased, conveying the sad intelligence of the sudden death of a husband and father in the far off city of Houston, in the Lone Star state, whither he went several months ago to assist his brother in the real estate business. It was the intention of deceased to make Texas his future home, and he intended to send for his family as soon as the yellow fever was over. Mr. Foster was well known to the typo of this city as a competent, practical printer, but who for a few years past has devoted his time to other pursuits. He leaves a wife, six children and a large number of relatives and friends to mourn his sudden demise. During the late war deceased was one of the State agents appointed by Governor Curtin to look after and carry home the votes of the Union soldiers in Kentucky, Tennessee and other points in the South. Peace to his ashes.

Bill in Equity Filed.

Yesterday, in the District Court, Adam Bender, through James F. Brown, Esq., his counsel, filed a bill in equity against the commissioners and contractors for the grading of Washington avenue improvement, on the South Side. The complainant alleged that defendants in pursuance of authority from Councils proceeded to make a contract for grading, curbing, paving and masonry of the avenue, and have entered upon his property, and have made an excavation of about twelve feet thereon, especially on the west side, and have cast dirt upon his property. They also propose to erect a stone wall of the height of about seventeen feet, of the width at the base of about six feet, and at the top of about two and a half feet, which encroaches upon complainant's property about ten feet at the upper end, and about eleven and a half feet at the lower end. They also propose to fill up the property to the height of the wall and level of the grade, and to pave and curb the same.

On the ground that the proposed acts of the defendants will render complainant's property unfit for purposes of residence or business, and will necessitate the raising of his dwelling house almost seventeen feet in the west end of his property in two parts, and deprive him of access to Brownsville avenue, the complainant makes application for an injunction. It is claimed, further, that the defendants neglected to give the ample security, as required by the Constitution. The hearing in the case will take place in September.

Allegheny Streets.

At a meeting of the Allegheny Street Committee last evening, the report of the Street Commissioner of the Eastern District in regard to work done in the flooded district was received and filed.

The pay roll for the said district for extra work, $866 50, was approved.

The Second ward School Board were authorized to grade and pave Irwin avenue in front of the school house.

The Street Commissioners were ordered to notify all persons having gas tar in their premises where needed, in five days from date of order.

An ordinance for the paving of Beaver avenue from Western avenue to the river. Ordered to be printed.

The Street Commissioner for the Western district was instructed to notify the railroad company to repair the bridge abutment at Sandusky street, and a crossing at McClure avenue, Pennsylvania avenue and Strawberry lane.

The contract for the construction of a main sewer on Spring Garden avenue was let to W. F. Dunn, at $6,350. The committee will also report an ordinance for a main sewer, from Church street to Concord street.

The Clerk was instructed to notify the contractor for the Madison avenue and East street sewer to suspend operations upon reaching East street.

The Street Commissioner for the Western district was instructed to have a retaining wall built at the head of Gallagher street.

A resolution was passed requesting the Councils that the cost for the construction of sewers to replace those culverts should be charged to the general sewerage account.

No further business was transacted and the committee adjourned.

Relief for the Sufferers.

The following additional subscriptions in aid of the sufferers by the late flood have been handed in:

Mr. Melmhart, $; proceeds of concert by Allegheny Quartette Club, $562 20; M. M., $5; W. Wilson, East Liverpool, $1; Miss Leech, $5; employes of Allegheny Valley railroad, corner Eleventh and Pike streets, Pittsburgh—E. W. Combe, $10; J. Morton Hall, $5; C. B. Price, $5; Fred E. Volz, $5; John Stewart, $5; W. E. Hoke, $5; J. A. Smith, $2; J. W. Reinhart, $5; A. G. Phillips, $2; E. D. Nettleton, $5; F. E. Nettleton, $5; H. F. Blackstone, $5; S. H. Jackson, $5; A. T. Rowand, $5; A. H. Rowand, Jr., $5; William Phillips, Jr., $5; Thos. R. French, $2; H. B. Blackstone, $10; Cash, H. B. Reynolds, $5; Thos. Johnston, $3; Chas. Miller, $3; Lodge No. 80, Independent Order Odd Fellows, Greensburg, $25; Castle No. 45, Independent Order Knights of the Mystic Circle, Greensburg, $10. The German, United Evangelical congregation of Pittsburg, South Side, Rev. G. Larch, paid to D. Wenke, collector for the Twenty-eighth ward, $67 85 for the relief fund. Grand total to date $2,494 35.

With regard to the distribution of funds a change has been inaugurated. A sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Slagle, Myler and Dean, has been appointed to visit each house in the flooded district, and in their judgment award damages.

The following are the donations of clothing up to noon yesterday:

Sewickley—One package of clothing; the W. C. T. U., lot of clothing and comforts.

Ladies of Washington, Pennsylvania, two boxes of clothing; Mrs. Edwards, one basket of clothing; J. M. McElroy, one bundle of clothing; Mrs. J. S. Myler, two bundles of clothing; E. Kalm, one bundle of clothing; Wilson & Bro., East Liverpool, O., one bundle of clothing; George R. White, one bundle of clothing.

At German National Bank—C. Treppel, $5; George W. Pittock, Portland, Oregon, $5; Cash through Leader office, $25; D. Borland, $10; Lusk & Brown, $10; previously reported, $5, $6 90. Total, $5,048 39.

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

The Safe Deposit Company as Administrators of the Estate of Robert Bell.

Below we give the principal points of the report of Malcom Hay, Esq., who was appointed auditor to pass upon exceptions filed to the account of the Safe Deposit Company as administrator of the estate of Robert Bell, deceased. The report also comprises a statement of the case:

Robert Bell died on or about the seventh day of February, 1873, at Springdale, in Allegheny county, intestate and unmarried. He was about sixty-three years of age. The only real estate of which it appears he died seized, was a lot of ground at Springdale, on which there was a dwelling house, at that time nearly completed, worth $4,000 or $5,000. His personal estate, appears by an inventory and appraisement thereof, filed in the Register's office on the 18th of February, 1873, amounted to $135,368 49.

Robert Bell had lived in this country for over forty years, but had no relatives residing here. The large part of his estate consisted of Government bonds, which he kept in a box in the vault of the Safe Deposit Company, and on the 13th of February, 1873, after a search had been made through his effects for a will, which it was supposed might be there, the Safe Deposit Company applied to the Register for letters of administration upon the estate, which were granted, no bonds being given or required.

Robert Bell's personal estate, shown by the inventory and appraisement, filed on 18th of February, 1873, consisted of

Eighty-one U. S. bonds, July 1, 1867, gold.....$ 81,000 00
Interest accrued thereon to January 1, 1873, gold..... 607 50
Note of Wm. Phillips due July 14, 1873..... 2,000 00
Note of same due July 8 11, 1873..... 2,800 00
Note of Jones, Cleaver & Co. due September 26, 1873..... 31,500 00
Cash in Iron City National Bank..... 1,832 99
Silver watch and sundries..... 27 00

Amounting altogether to..... $135,868 49

The account of the administrators was filed on the 11th of February, 1874. No items of the inventory or their proceeds, appeared on the debtor side of the account, which footed up $156,139 39, the credits amounting, including commissions, $7,804 70, and the value of the silver watch and sundries in the administrator's hands, $1,000, though no allowance for it, 123 12; showing a balance in the hands of the administrators of $137,026 97.

Robert Bell has four immediate relatives living in Ireland and England. These four persons, John Bell, Agnes Bell, Agnes Bell and Mary Parry are the next of kin and lawful heirs of Robert Bell, and are each entitled to one-fourth part of his estate.

Mrs. Mary Parry and Gilbert Parry, her husband, on the 30th of April, 1874, by letters of attorney duly executed, authorized and empowered Geo. Crump, Her Britanic Majesty's consul at Philadelphia, to receive and receipt for her and their share of this estate, and gave him power to appoint substitutes and deputies for that purpose. Thos. J. Keenan, Esq., of this city, was entrusted with the management of these powers, and on the 6th of May, 1874, he filed the following exceptions to the account of the administrator on behalf of Gilbert Parry and wife:

1. To accountant's charge of five per cent. commissions on $135,368 49, amounting to $7,804 70, as being excessive (its attorneys having received the liberal sum of $1,500 for their services).

2. Accountant has not charged itself with the full amount of interest received on the notes of Park Bros. & Co., and William Phillips.

Exceptants further claim that accountant should be charged with interest from January 31, 1873, on the amount received from sale of the United States bonds and coupons, viz.: $61,835 35, and from February 12, 1874, on amount viz.: $85,289 65, up till time of order for distribution.

The exceptants urged that the administrator was not entitled to any compensation whatever, and was to be treated in all respects as an executor *de son tort*, for the reasons:

First. That no bond was given or required by law.

Second. That even if the capital stock of the company, administrator, paid in, stood in place of bonds (and that was by no means sufficient in amount and not equal to the requirement of the law.

Third. That the Safe Deposit Company had no right to act in the capacity of administrator, and receive pay for its services.

Fourth. That when seeking letters, the administrator concealed from the Register material facts, which, if known, would unfavorably affect the question of the estate, and especially the fact that the President of the Safe Deposit Company was a debtor to the amount of over $20,000, the knowledge of which facts would have influenced his action in granting the letters.

On this exception the Auditor reported that the charter of the company conferred upon it the power to act as administrator by appointment of the Orphans' Court, and that the time is pretty much the same power as is exercised in other States by Probate Judges or Surrogates, and in Europe by Chancellors, and that it is not within the meaning of the act of Assembly. The appointment of the Company as administrator was a legal appointment, and it was not required to give any bond or other security in this capacity of administrator.

The Auditor did not find from the testimony that there were any purposed concealment of facts from the Register at the time these letters of administration were granted. The company appears to have supposed that it had complied fully with the law in that within, out giving any bond, no matter what the size of the estate.

The Auditor found that the administrator was entitled to compensation, or rather that it could not be successfully contended against. It